A

# DESCRIPTION

OF THE

# *ROYAL HOSPITAL*

FOR

# SEAMEN, AT GREENWICH;

WITH

## *A SHORT ACCOUNT*

OF

## THE PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT

OF

OFFICERS,
PENSIONERS,
OUT-PENSIONERS,

NURSES,
AND
BOYS.

*WITH A LIST OF THE DIRECTORS.*

Published by the Chaplains.

SOLD ONLY AT THE HOSPITAL.

1800.

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# FABRIC.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, and is ſituated about five miles from London-bridge, on the ſouthern banks of the Thames. It is elevated on a terrace, about 865 feet in length towards the river, and conſiſts of four diſtinct piles of building, diſtinguiſhed by the names of King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two moſt northern buildings, viz. King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand ſquare, which is about 273 feet wide.

From the entrance at the north gate, the eye, paſſing thro' the grand ſquare between the two colonades to the Queen's

houſe, is bounded by the Royal * Obſervatory, erected on an eminence in the park; the whole preſenting the moſt magnificent and beautiful *coup d'œil* that can be imagined.

In the centre of the grand ſquare ſtands a beautiful ſtatue of his late Majeſty King George the Second, executed by the famous Ryſbrach, and carved out of a ſingle block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons. This block was taken from the French by Admiral Sir George Rooke, and the ſtatue preſented by Sir John Jennings, Knt. at that time Maſter and Governor of the Hoſpital, as a mark of his reſpect and gratitude to his Royal Maſter. On the pedeſtal are the following inſcriptions by Mr. Stanyan. †

On the Eaſt-ſide;

*—hic requies ſenectæ*
*hic modus laſſo maris & viarum*
*militiæq;*

On

* This Obſervatory was begun to be erected on the 10th of Auguſt, 1675, by order of King Charles the Second.

† Author of the Grecian Hiſtory, &c.

On the West:

*——fessos tuto placidissima portu*
*accipit.*

On the North:

*hic ames dici pater atq; princeps,*

AND

Underneath the Royal Standard:

*Imperium pelagi.*

On the South:

*Principi potentissimo*

Georgio II^do.

*Britanniarum regi*
*Cujus auspiciis & patrocinio*
*Augustissimum hoc hospitium*
*Ad sublevandos militantium*
*in classe emeritorum*
*Labores——a regii ipsius ante cessoribus*
*fundatum*
*Auctius indies et splendidus*
*exurgit*

Johannes

Johannes Jennings *Eques*
*Ejuſdem hoſpitii præfectus*
*Iconem hanc pro debitâ ſuâ*
*Erga principem reverentiâ*
*Et patriam charitate*
*poſuit*
*Anno Domini*
MDCCXXXV.

We now proceed to give a particular deſcription of each of the four diſtinct buildings before-mentioned, all of which are quadrangular. The firſt, called King Charles's building, is on the weſt ſide of the great ſquare; the eaſtern part of which was the reſidence of Charles the Second, and was erected by Mr. Webb, after a deſign of that celebrated architect, Inigo Jones; it is of Portland ſtone, and ruſticated. In the middle is a tetraſtyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavilion formed by four correſponding pilaſters of the ſame order

order with their entablature, and ſurmounted by an attic order with a baluſtrade.

In the tympanum of the pediment is a piece of ſculpture, conſiſting of two figures; the one, repreſenting *Fortitude*; the other, *Dominion of the Sea*.

The north front, which is towards the river, preſents the appearance of two ſimilar pavilions, each having its proper pediment ſupported by a range of the ſame Corinthian columns before-mentioned, and their entablature. Over the portal, which joins theſe two pavilions, is an ornament of feſtoons and flowers. In the tympanum of the eaſtern pediment which was part of the palace, is a piece of ſculpture repreſenting the figures of *Mars* and *Fame*, and, in the frize, is the following inſcription:

*Carolus* II. Rex.

The ſouth front of this building correſponds with that of the north, except the ſculptures and inſcription. The weſt front conſiſts of a brick building, called the * Baſs-building. In the middle it has a pediment with carving in the tympanum, conſiſting of the national arms ſupported by two genii, with marine trophies and other ornaments. The carving of the pediment is allowed to be well executed in alto relievo; it is 30 feet in length, and 7 feet 7 inches in height. On the other ſide of the ſquare towards the eaſt, is Queen Anne's building, having its north, weſt, and ſouth fronts nearly ſimilar to King Charles's, laſt deſcribed; but the ſculptures in the pediments, as well as in the weſtern pediment of the north front of the laſt mentioned building ſtill remain unfiniſhed.

To the ſouthward of theſe are the other piles of building, with a Doric colonade adjoining

* This Baſs-building is intended to be taken down and rebuilt in a ſtyle ſimilar to the reſt.

adjoining to each. That to the weſt is called King William's; and that to the eaſt Queen Mary's.

King William's building contains the great hall, veſtibule, and dome, deſigned and erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The tambour of the dome is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Compoſite order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks covered with the dome, and terminated with a turret.

The weſt front of this building is of brick,* and was finiſhed by Sir John Vanburgh, who was ſurveyor of the Hoſpital. In the middle is a tetraſtyle frontiſpiece of the Doric order, the columns of which are nearly ſix feet in diameter, and proportionably high, with an entablature and triglyphs over them, all of Portland ſtone. At each end of this front is a pavilion crowned with a circular pediment, and in



* This part of the building is intended to be caſed with ſtone.

that at the north end is a piece of ſculpture conſiſting of groups of marine trophies, andfour large heads, emboſſed, repreſenting the four winds; with a *Sea Lion and Unicorn.*

The north and ſouth fronts of this building are of ſtone; the windows of which are decorated with architraves and impoſts ruſticated, and the walls crowned with cornices. On the eaſt ſtands Queen Mary's Building, in which is the chapel, as beforementioned, with its veſtibule; and a cupola correſponding to the other. Theſe two buildings were named in honour of the royal founders, and were intended to have been alike; but in the latter, however, more regard has been paid to convenience than to ornament, and the whole front of it is of Portland ſtone and in a plain ſtyle.

The colonades adjoining to theſe buildings are 115 feet aſunder, and are compoſed of upwards of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilaſters of Portland ſtone,

20 feet

20 feet high, with an entablature and baluſtrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavilion at the end 70 feet long.

The eaſt and weſt entrances of the Hoſpital are formed by two ruſticated piers, with iron gates, having the porters lodges adjoining. On the ruſtic piers * of the weſt entrance are placed two large ſtone globes, each ſix feet in diameter, one cœleſtial, the other terreſtrial.

On the former are inlaid with copper, in a very curious manner, twenty-four meridians, the equinoxial, ecliptic, tropics, and circles; and a great number of ſtars of the firſt, ſecond, and third magnitude, are repreſented according to their relative poſitions. On the latter, the principal circles are inlaid in the ſame manner, with the parallels of latitude to every ten degrees in each hemiſphere; the outline of the land and ſea is alſo deſcribed, with the track of Lord

 Anſon's

* If theſe Piers and Globes were moved to the North Gate on the terrace, adjoining the river (as hath been propoſed) they would be ſeen to much greater advantage than in their preſent ſituation.

Anſon's voyage round the earth in His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion. The globes are placed in an oblique poſition, agreeable to the latitude of the place in which they ſtand, and were delineated by Mr. Richard Oliver, formerly mathematical maſter at the academy at Greenwich.

In different parts of this extenſive fabric, commodious apartments are provided for the Governor and principal officers, and wards are properly fitted up for the Penſioners and Nurſes; who (together with the officers families, inferior officers and ſervants, reſident within the walls) amount to nearly 2570 perſons.

When we conſider the beauty, ſolidity, and magnificence of this ſuperb ſtructure, and the excellent uſes to which it is appropriated, it muſt ever be contemplated with reverence and admiration, as a work of national grandeur, and at the ſame time the nobleſt monument of wiſdom and benevolence.

*The following* TABLE *shews the Names of the Wards contained in each Building, with the Number of Beds in each Ward.*

## FABRIC.

| KING CHARLES's BUILDING. | | Ground-Floor. | First-Floor. | Second-Floor. | Third-Floor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monk | west wing | 11 | | | |
| Prince | west wing | 12 | | | |
| Reſtoration | east wing | 8 | | | |
| Orford | east wing | 14 | | | |
| Coronation | weſt | | 43 | | |
| Lord Hood | weſt | | 24 | | |
| Succeſs | weſt | | 18 | | |
| Neptune | east wing | | 12 | | |
| London | east wing | | 12 | | |
| Royal Charles | east wing | | 37 | | |
| Royal Eſcape & Greyhound | east wing | | | 18 | |
| Soldado | east wing | | | 12 | |
| North Crown | east wing | | | 35 | |
| South Crown | east wing | | | 26 | |
| Palliſer—ſouth wing | | | | 50 | - |
| | | | | | 338 |

| KING WILLIAM's BUILDING. | Ground-Floor. | First-Floor. | Second-Floor. | Third-Floor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boyne | 48 | | | |
| Naſſau | 59 | | | |
| Aſſociation and Kent Hall | | 62 | | |
| Royal William | | 55 | | |
| Sandwich Hall | | 21 | | |
| Ramilies | | | 50 | |
| Barfleur | | | 58 | |
| Union—weſt wing | | | | 46 |
| Marlborough | | | | 56 |
| Namur | | | | 50 |
| Britannia—weſt wing | | | 54 | |
| | | | | 559 |

## QUEEN ANNE's BUILDING.

| | | Ground-Floor. | First-Floor. | Second-Floor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jennings | west wing | 16 | | |
| Wager | | 16 | | |
| Edinburgh | | 19 | | |
| Le Barrington | | 19 | | |
| Auguſta | east wing | 13 | | |
| Hawke | | 14 | | |
| Weaſel | | 14 | | |
| Windſor Caſtle | | 16 | | |
| Royal George | weſt. | | 40 | |
| Vanguard | | | 23 | |
| Victory | | | 23 | |
| Weſt Norris | east | | 17 | |
| Prince of Orange | | | 17 | |
| Princeſs of Orange | | | 15 | |
| Eaſt Norris | | | 15 | |
| Louiſa Hall | weſt | | | 10 |
| Torrington | | | | 26 |
| Cumberland | | | | 24 |
| Royal Oak | | | | 23 |
| Shrewſbury | | | | 17 |
| Princeſs Amelia | east | | | 15 |
| Carolina | | | | 15 |
| Hamilton | | | | 15 |
| Princeſs Mary | | | | 15 |
| | | | | 437 |

## QUEEN MARY's BUILDING.

| | Ground-Floor. | First-Floor. | Second-Floor. | Third-Floor. | Fourth-Floor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandwich | 20 | | | | |
| Hardy | 24 | | | | |
| Council | 30 | | | | |
| Rodney | 74 | | | | |
| Royal Charlotte | | 212 | | | |
| Prince of Wales | | 82 | | | |
| Anſon | | | 76 | | |
| Duke | | | 134 | | |
| Townſend | | | 82 | | |
| Queen | | | | 210 | |
| King | | | | 82 | |
| Clarence | | | | | 52 |
| Duke of York | | | | | 43 |
| | | | | | 1120 |

| | *Number of Beds.* |
|---|---|
| King Charles's Building | 332 |
| King William's ditto | 559 |
| Queen Anne's ditto | 437 |
| Queen Mary's ditto | 1120 |
| Total | 2448 |

THE

# PAINTED-HALL.

THE Painting of this Hall, which is executed in a maſterly manner, was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, in 1708.

In the cupola of the veſtibule is repreſented a compaſs with its proper points duly bearing; and in the covings, in chiaro-oſcuro, the Four Winds with their different attributes.

Over each of the three doors are compartments, in chiaro-oſcuro (ſupported by boys ſuppoſed to be the ſons of poor ſeamen) containing the names of the ſeveral benefactors to the Hoſpital; and above, in a niche, is the figure of Charity.

In this veſtibule is the model of an antique ſhip, preſented by the late Lord Anſon; the original, which is of marble, and

was

was found in the Villa Mattea, in the 16th century, now ſtands before the Church of S^ta. Maria in Rome, hence called S^ta. Maria in Navicella.

From this veſtibule a large flight of ſteps leads into the Saloon, or grand Hall, which is about 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high; ornamented with a range of Corinthian pilaſters ſtanding on a baſement, and ſupporting a rich entablature above. Between them, on the ſouth-ſide, are the windows, two rows in height, the jambs of which are ornamented with roſes empanelled. On the north ſide are receſſes anſwering to the windows, in which are painted, in chiaro-oſcuro, the following allegorical figures, viz. *Hoſpitalitas, Magnanimitas, Liberalitas, Miſericordia, Generoſitas, Bonitas, Benignitas, Humanitas.*

In the frize around the Hall is the following inſcription:

*Pietas auguſta ut habitent ſecure et publice alantur qui publicæ ſecuritati invigilarunt regia Grenovoci Mariæ auſpiciis ſublevandis nautis*

*nautis deſtinata regnantibus Gulielmo & Maria*, MDCXCIV.

Over the great arch, at the weſt end, are the Britiſh arms ſupported by Mars and Minerva, which are very finely ſculptured.

On the ceiling are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, the Royal founders, ſurrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. and with the emblematical repreſentation of the four ſeaſons of the year; this ceiling is very well deſcribed by Sir Richard Steel in his LOVER; of which the following is a copy:

"In the middle of the ceiling is a very "large oval frame painted and carved in "imitation of gold, with a great thick- "neſs riſing in the inſide to throw up the "figures to the greater height; the oval "is faſtened to a great ſuffite adorned "with roſes in imitation of copper. The "whole is ſupported by eight gigantic "figures of ſlaves, four on each ſide, as "though they were carved in ſtone; be- "tween the figures, thrown in heaps into

" a covering are all manner of maritime " trophies in metzo-relievo; as Anchors, " Cables, Rudders, Maſts, Sails, Blocks, " Capitals, Sea-guns, Sea-carriages, Boats, " Pinnaces, Oars, Stretchers, Colours, " Enſigns, Pennants, Drums, Trumpets, " Bombs, Mortars, Small-arms, Grenades, " Powder-barrels, Fire-arrows, Grappling- " irons, Croſs-ſtaves, Quadrants, Com- " paſſes, &c. all in ſtone colours, to give " the greater beauty to the reſt of the ceil- " ing, which is more ſignificant.

" About the oval in the inſide are " placed the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac; " the ſix northern ſigns, as Aries, Taurus, " Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, are placed " on the north-ſide of the oval; and the " ſix ſouthern ſigns, as Libra, Scorpio, Sa- " gittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Piſces, " are to the ſouth, with three of them in " a group, which compoſe one quarter of " the year: the ſigns have their attitudes, " and their draperies are varied and adapted " to the ſeaſons they poſſeſs, as the cool, the " blue, and the tender green to the ſpring,

" the

"the yellow to the Summer, and the red
"and flame colour to the dog-days and
"Autumnal ſeaſon, the white and cold
"to the Winter; likewiſe the fruits and
"the flowers of every ſeaſon as they ſuc-
"ceed each other.

"In the middle of the oval are repre-
"ſented King William and Queen Mary
"ſitting on a throne under a great pavi-
"lion, or purple canopy, attended by the
"four cardinal virtues, as Prudence, Tem-
"perance, Fortitude, and Juſtice.

"Over the Queen's head is Concord,
"with the Faſces; at her feet two doves,
"denoting mutual concord and innocent
"agreement; with Cupid holding the
"King's Sceptre, while he is preſenting
"Peace with the Lamb and Olive Branch,
"and Liberty, expreſſed by the Athenian
"cap, to Europe, who laying her crowns
"at his feet receives them with an air of
"reſpect and gratitude. The King tram-
"ples Tyranny under his feet, which is
"expreſſed by a French perſonage with his
"leaden crown falling off, his chains,

"yoke and iron ſword broken to pieces;
"Cardinal's cap, triple crowned mitres,
"&c. tumbling down. Juſt beneath is
"Time bringing Truth to light; near
"which is a figure of Architecture, hold-
"ing a large drawing of part of the Hoſ-
"pital with the Cupola, and pointing up
"to the Royal Founders, attended by the
"little Genii of her art. Beneath her is
"Wiſdom and Heroic Virtue, repreſented
"by Pallas and Hercules, deſtroying Am-
"bition, Envy, Covetouſneſs, Detraction,
"Calumny, with other vices, which ſeem
"to fall to the earth, the place of their
"more natural abode.

"Over the Royal pavilion is ſhewn at a
"great height Apollo in his golden cha-
"riot, drawn by four white horſes at-
"tended by the Horæ, and morning dews
"falling before him, going his courſe
"through the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac;
"and from him the whole plafond or ceil-
"ing is enlightened.

"Each end of the ceiling is raiſed in
"perſpective, with a baluſtrade and eliptic

"arches,

"arches, ſupported by groups of ſtone "figures, which form a gallery of the "whole breadth of the Hall; in the mid-"dle of which gallery (as though on the "ſtocks) going into the upper Hall, is ſeen "in perſpective the tafferil of the Blen-"heim man of war, with all her galleries, "port holes open, &c. to one ſide of which "is a figure of Victory flying with ſpoils "taken from the enemy, and putting them "aboard the Engliſh man of war. Before "the ſhip is a figure repreſenting the City "of London, with the arms, ſword, and "cap of maintenance, ſupported by Thame "and Iſis, with other ſmall rivers offer-"ing up their treaſures to her. The river-"Tyne pouring forth ſacks of coals. In "the gallery on each ſide the ſhip are the "Arts and Sciences that relate to Naviga-"tion, with the great Archimedes, many "old philoſophers conſulting the com-"paſs, &c.

"At the other end, as you return out of "the Hall, is a gallery in the ſame manner, "in the middle of which is a ſtern of a "beautiful galley filled with Spaniſh tro-

"phie-

" phies. Under which is the Humber
" with his pigs of lead; the Severn with
" the Avon falling into her, with other
" leſſer rivers. In the north end of the
" gallery is the famous Tycho Brahe, that
" noble Daniſh Knight, and great ornament
" of his profeſſion and human nature.
" Near him is Copernicus with his Pytha-
" gorean ſyſtem in his hand; next to him
" is an old mathematician holding a large
" table, and on it are deſcribed two princi-
" pal figures of the incomparable Sir Iſaac
" Newton, on which many extraordinary
" things in that art are built. On the
" other end of the gallery, to the ſouth, is
" our learned Mr. Flamſtead, Reg. Aſtron.
" Profeſſ. with his ingenious diſciple, Mr.
" Thomas Weſton. In Mr. Flamſtead's
" hand is a large ſcroll of paper, on which
" is drawn the great eclipſe of the Sun
" that will happen in April——1715;
" near him is an old man with a pendulum
" counting the ſeconds of time, as Mr.
" Flamſtead makes his obſervations with
" his great mural arch and tube on the
" deſcent

" deſcent of the moon on the Severn,
" which at certain times forms ſuch a roll
" of the tides, as the ſailors corruptly call
" the Higre, inſtead of the Eagre, and is
" very dangerous to all ſhips in its way.
" This is alſo expreſſed by rivers tumbling
" down by the moon's influence into the
" Severn. In this gallery are more Arts
" and Sciences relating to Navigation.

" All the great rivers, at each end of the
" Hall have their proper product of fiſh
" iſſuing out of their vaſes.

" In the four angles of the ceiling,
" which are over the arches of the galleries,
" are the four elements, as Fire, Air,
" Earth, and Water, repreſented by Ju-
" piter, Juno, Cybele, and Neptune, with
" their leſſer deities accompanying, as Vul-
" can, Iris, the Fauni, Amphitrite, with
" all their proper attitudes, &c.

" At one end of the great oval is a large
" figure of Fame deſcending, riding on the
" winds, and ſounding forth the praiſes of
" the Royal Pair.

" All

"All the ſides of the Hall are adorned "with fluted pilaſters, trophies of ſhells, "corals, pearls; the jambs of the windows "ornamented with roſes impannelled, or "the opus reticulamium, heightened with "green and gold.

"The whole raiſes in the ſpectator the "moſt lively images of Glory and Victory, "and cannot be beheld without much paſ-"ſion and emotion."

From this Saloon you aſcend, by another flight of ſteps, into the upper Hall, the ceiling and ſides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is repreſented Queen Ann and Prince George of Denmark accompanied with various emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left-hand ſide, as you enter is a painting in imitation of baſſo-relievo repreſenting

repreſenting the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William. On the right hand over the chimney is the landing of King George the Firſt at Greenwich.

At the further end of this Hall are painted the portraits of King George the Firſt and his * Family, with many emblematical figures; amongſt which the painter (Sir James Thornhill) has alſo introduced his own portrait.

On the right and left of the entrance are allegorical paintings repreſenting *The Public Weal*, and *Public Safety*.

The whole of this celebrated work was not compleated 'till 1727, and coſt 6,685*l.* being after the rate of 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* per yard for the ſides.



* King George the Firſt leaning on a terreſtrial globe, on his right hand the Princeſs of Wales, and Queen of Pruſſia; above, the Princeſs Sophia; on His Majeſty's knee leans Prince Frederick, near him is His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; beſides theſe, the three young Princeſſes and Prince William, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, with his other ſiſters.

# CHAPEL.

THE Interior part and roof of the former Chapel, which was executed under the direction of Mr. Ripley the ſurveyor, being deſtroyed by fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, has been reſtored in the moſt beautiful and elegant ſtyle of Grecian Architecture from deſigns of the late ſurveyor, James Stuart, Eſq. the celebrated publiſher of the Antiquities of Athens, and under the ſuperintendance of Mr. William Newton, clerk of the works.

Immediately before the entrance of the Chapel is an octangular veſtibule, in which are four niches, containing the ſtatues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekneſs, executed in a capital ſtyle, at Coade's Ornamental Stone Manufactory, at Lambeth, from deſigns by Weſt; from which veſtibule you aſcend, by a flight of 14 ſteps, to the Chapel; which is 111 feet long and 52 feet broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating

commodating 1000 Penſioners, Nurſes, and Boys, excluſive of pews for the Directors, and for the ſeveral Officers, Under-Officers, &c. Over the portal or great door of the Chapel is this inſcription, in letters of gold:

"*Let them give thanks, whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy.*" Pſ. 107.

The portal conſiſts of an architrave, frieze, and cornice of ſtatuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high in one piece, and enriched with excellent ſculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and conſiſts of the figures of two Angels with feſtoons ſupporting the ſacred Writings, in the leaves of which is the following inſcription:

"*The Law was given by* Moſes;
"*But Grace and Truth came by* Jesus Christ."

The great folding doors are of mahogany highly enriched, and the whole compoſition

of this portal is not at this time to be paralleled in this, or, perhaps, in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of ſix fluted marble columns fifteen feet high. The capitals and baſes are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns ſupport the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and baluſtrade enriched with ſuitable ornaments.

On the tablet in the front of the gallery is a baſſo-relievo, by Coade, repreſenting the figures of Angels ſounding the harp; on the pedeſtals, on each ſide, are ornaments conſiſting of trumpets and other inſtruments of muſic; and, on the tablet beneath, is the following inſcription in letters of gold:

"*Praiſe Him with the ſound of the trumpet.*
"*Praiſe Him with ſtringed inſtruments and organs.*" Pſ. 150.

In this gallery is a very fine organ, made by Mr. Samuel Green.

On

On each ſide of the organ gallery are four grand columns; their ſhafts of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and baſes of ſtatuary marble: At the oppoſite end of the Chapel are four others of the ſame ſort, which ſupport the arched ceiling and roof. Theſe columns are of the Corinthian order, and, without their pedeſtals, are 28 feet high.

On the ſides of the Chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the two galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families; thoſe of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which are oppoſite each other, are diſtinguiſhed by ornaments conſiſting of the naval crown, and other ſuitable inſignia. Underneath theſe galleries, and the cantilivers which ſupport them, are ranges of fluted pilaſters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilaſters with marine ornaments; the interval between them with feſtoons, &c. and the

pedeſtals

pedeſtals of the baluſtrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each baluſtrade contain the Hoſpital's arms, by Coade, and the frize below is carved with foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings, in chiaro-oſcuro, repreſenting ſome of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and feſtoons.

Above the galleries is a richly carved ſtone faſcia, on which ſtands a range of pilaſters of the Compoſite mode, their ſhafts being of Scagliola, correſponding with thoſe of the eight great columns, and, jointly with them, appearing to ſupport the epiſtylium which ſurrounds the whole Chapel. This epiſtylium is enriched with Angels, bearing feſtoons of oak leaves, dolphins, ſhells, and other applicable ornaments. From this riſes the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique

antique ſtyle. Between the upper pilaſters are receſſes, in which are painted in chiaro-oſcuro, the Apoſtles and Evangeliſts.

At each end of the galleries are concave receſſes, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in ſtone; in theſe receſſes are the doors of entrance to the galleries, decorated with enriched pilaſters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, conſiſting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel and tridents. Above the doors are circular receſſes, containing paintings, in chiaro-oſcuro, of the Prophets Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Moſes, and David.

The communion table is a ſemi-oval ſlab of ſtatuary marble near eight feet long. The aſcent to it is by three ſteps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing repreſenting feſtoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is ſupported by ſix cherubins, ſtanding on a white marble ſtep of the ſame dimenſions, executed at Coade's manufactory, on each of which are placed two elegant candelabra.

Above

Above is a painting by Weſt, in a ſuperb carved and gilt frame, repreſenting *the Preſervation of St. Paul from ſhipwreck on the Iſland of Melita.**

This picture is 25 feet high and 14 wide, and conſiſts of three principal groups. The firſt, which is at the lower part, repreſents the mariners and priſoners bringing on ſhore the various articles which have been preſerved from the wreck: near theſe is an elegant figure, ſuppoſed to be a Roman lady of diſtinction, claſping with affection an urn containing the aſhes of her deceaſed huſband who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man; who, being unable to aſſiſt himſelf, is carried in the arms of two robuſt young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, conſiſting of St. Paul ſhaking into the fire the viper that had faſtened on

* A print alſo of this picture, (26½ inches by 14½) engraved by F. Bartolozzi, hiſtorical engraver to His Majeſty, was publiſhed by B. Weſt and J. Barney, Jan. 1791.

on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the Centurion, and a band of Roman ſoldiers with their proper inſignia.

The figures above theſe, on the ſummit of the rocks, form the third group; and conſiſt of the hoſpitable iſlanders lowering down fuel and other neceſſaries for the relief of the ſufferers.

The ſea and wrecked ſhip (which at this point of time are conſidered as an epiſode) appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a ſcene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of ſea-faring men, and of impreſſing them with a due ſenſe of their paſt preſervation, and their preſent comfortable ſituation and ſupport in this glorious aſylum for naval misfortune and naval worth.

On either ſide the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are Angels of ſtatuary marble as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the Croſs, the other the emblems of the Euchariſt. This excellent combi-

nation of the works of art is terminated above (in the ſegment between the great cornice and ceiling) by a painting of the Aſcenſion, deſigned by Weſt, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro-oſcuro; forming the laſt of a ſeries of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which ſurround the Chapel.

The middle of the aile, and the ſpace round the altar and organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and ſeaman's compaſs.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, ſupported by ſix fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above richly carved, and of the ſame material. In the ſix inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the acts of the Apoſtles, executed from deſigns by Weſt, at Coade's Manufactory.

| | Acts, Chap. |
|---|---|
| The Converſion of St. Paul, | ix. |
| Cornelius's viſion, | x. |
| Peter releaſed from priſon by the Angel, | xii. |
| Elymas ſtruck blind, | xiii. |

St.

Acts, Chap.

St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionyſius the Areopagite, xvii.
Paul pleading before Felix, xxiv.

The reader's deſk is formed on a ſquare plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them ſimilar to thoſe of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are alſo alto-relievos of the Prophets, copied after deſigns by the ſame artiſt.

Daniel.
Micah.
Zachariah.
Malachi.

The following paintings in chiaro-oſcuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows:

The firſt four of the ſeries, painted by De Bruyn, are at the eaſt end of the ſouth ſide of the Chapel, and repreſent

The Nativity.
The Angel appearing to the ſhepherds.

The Magi worſhipping.
The Flight into Egypt.

The four, which follow on the ſame ſide, are by Catton, and repreſent

St. John baptizing.
Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew.
Our Saviour preaching from a ſhip to the people on the ſhore.
The ſtilling of the tempeſt.

The four, at the weſt end of the north-ſide, are by Milburne, and repreſent

Our Saviour walking on the ſea, and ſaving Peter from ſinking.
The blind man cured by a touch.
Lazarus raiſed from the dead.
The Transfiguration.

The next four on the ſame ſide are by Rebecca, and repreſent

The Lord's ſupper.
Our Saviour carried before Pilate.
The Crucifixion.
The Reſurrection.

The

The Apoſtles and Evangeliſts in the receſſes between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery-doors, are by the laſt-mentioned artiſt, after deſigns by Mr. Weſt.

The principal artificers, who were employed in rebuilding the Chapel, were,

Mr. John Deval, Maſon.
Mr. Richard Lawrence, Carver.
Mr. Samuel Wyatt, Carpenter.
Mr. James Arrow, Joiner.
Mr. John Papworth, Plaiſterer.

## COUNCIL-ROOM.

ADjoining to the Governor's apartment, in King Charles's Building, is a room ſo called, where the Directors occaſionally meet on the affairs of the Hoſpital; and a council is held every Friday, (or oftener if neceſſary,) by the officers intruſted with the internal government of the penſioners, &c.

In this room are ſeveral paintings.

At the upper end is a whole-length portrait of King George the Second in his robes,

robes, by Shackleton, the bequeſt of a former Governor, Admiral Townſend.

On each ſide of it are two half-lengths, one of King William, the other of Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the gift of the late Sir John Van Hattem, Knight, of Dinton Hall, Bucks.

At the lower end is a whole-length portrait, by Gainſborough, of the late Earl of Sandwich, the gift of Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. late Governor.

On the right is a half-length portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, of * Edward, the firſt Earl of Sandwich, who was killed in the engagement, in Solebay, in 1672, the gift of the late Earl.

On the left is a half-length of Nicholas Haddock, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and commander of His Majeſty's fleet, in the Mediterranean from 1738 to 1742.

Over the chimney is a whole-length portrait of Robert Oſbolſton, Eſq. (a conſiderable

* This renowned Admiral, for his many good ſervices, and as a mark of His Majeſty's favour, King Charles the IId. was buried in Henry the VIIth's chapel, near to Queen Elizabeth.

able benefactor) copied from an original in the poſſeſſion of Lord Aylmer, a former Governor, at the expence of the Hoſpital, by Degard.

On the right-hand of the chimney is a whole-length portrait of Lord Viſcount Torrington, by Daviſon, 1734.

On the left a ditto, by Richardſon, of Admiral Sir John Jennings, a former Governor.

Near the window at the upper-end of the room is a three-quarters oval of Captain Clements, a former Lieutenant-Governor, by Greenhill, pupil of Sir Peter Lely, the gift of the captain's widow.

At the lower end the head of a venerable old man, * one of the firſt penſioners who was admitted into the Hoſpital.

In the pannel oppoſite the chimney is a ſpring-clock, by Holmes, ornamented with the ſigns of the Zodiac, beautifully carved and gilt, from a deſign of the late Mr. Stuart, when ſurveyor of the Hoſpital.

Under

* John Worley, born in Wales, anno 1624, admitted into the Hoſpital, in 1704-5, died 1721, aged 97.

Under the picture of George the Second, is a painting (ſuppoſed to be by Vandevelt) which repreſents the burning of the Royal James, of 100 guns, having on board, the Earl of Sandwich, in the battle of Solebay, on the 28th of *May*, 1672, the gift of the Honourable John Forbes, Admiral of the fleet.

Beneath the whole-length picture of John Earl of Sandwich, is a painting by Serris, which repreſents the memorable engagement of Sir Edward Hawke with Marſhal Conflans, on the 20th of *November*, 1759, the gift of William Locker, Eſq. the preſent Lieutenant-Governor.

In other parts of the room there are various ſea-pieces, one of which deſcribes Captain Kempthorne's action in the Mary Roſe, a ſmall frigate, with ſeven Algerines, in the Mediterranean, in the year 1669:* Alſo ſeveral original deſigns, by Weſt, of the alto-relievos, and paintings in chiaro-oſcuro, in the Chapel of the Hoſpital; and likewiſe ſome ſketches, for the paintings in the great Hall

* Where, as the ſong ſays,

"*Two we ſunk, two we burnt, and two did run away;*"
"*But one we carried to Leyborn-Road, to ſhew we'd won the day.*"

Hall, preſented by Mr. Stuart, and the Rev. Mr. T. Cox, of Badbey, Northamptonſhire.

## ANTI-CHAMBER *to the* COUNCIL-ROOM.

Over the door is a buſt of Lord Hawke, Admiral of the fleet, given by Lieutenant Governor Locker; and near it is a month equation clock, with a double pendulum, by Quire; and in different parts of the room the following paintings, viz.

Two large ſea-pieces by Philip Harman, Eſq. repreſenting the naval exploits of his anceſtor, Captain Thomas Harman, in the Reign of King Charles II. one, at the upper end of the room, being an engagement between the Tyger frigate commanded by Captain Harman and eight Dutch privateers, in oppoſition to which he conducted a large fleet of colliers into the river Thames, without the loſs of one, when there was the greateſt want of coals in London; the other, over the door at the lower-end, being an engagement between

the ſame Captain, in the ſame frigate and a Dutch man of war, in the Bay of Bulls; in which the latter was taken and towed into the harbour of Cadiz, in ſight of a ſquadron of Dutch ſhips riding there.

Over the chimney is a half-length portrait of Sir John Norris, Knt. Admiral of the Fleet, given by Mrs. Norris.

In other parts of the room are ſix ſmall pictures, repreſenting the loſs of the Luxemberg galley, commanded by William Kellaway (which was burnt in the year 1727, on her paſſage from Jamaica to London) and the ſubſequent diſtreſſes of part of her crew; the gift of Mr. Parker, executor to Captain Mapleſden, late Lieutenant Governor of the Hoſpital; and on the right-hand of the entrance a half-length of Captain Luſhington, who was killed at the attack of La Guiara, 1742.

## INFIRMARY.

THE Infirmary deſigned by Mr. Stuart, the late ſurveyor, and completed under the direction

direction of Mr. Robinſon, then clerk of the works, is a quadrangular brick building, 198 feet in length, and 175 feet in breadth; and divided into two principal parts, one for the patients under the care of the phyſician, and the other for thoſe whoſe caſes require the attendance of a ſurgeon.

Each part is two ſtories in height, containing a double row of rooms, being altogether in number 64, calculated to hold 256 patients: Each room has a chimney-place, with an aperture near the ceiling for the purpoſe of ventilation, and will accommodate four patients.

In the fore part of this building, which conſiſts of the phyſician's diviſion, is the Hall; oppoſite to it, in the back part which belongs to the ſurgeon, is the kitchen; and, in the upper ſtory is a ſmall chapel, where prayers are read by the chaplains twice a week, for the benefit of the patients.

In the four angles and other parts of the building, are the Diſpenſary and Surgery,

and apartments for the phyſician; for the ſurgeon and diſpenſer, with their reſpective aſſiſtants; and for the matron; and adjacent, within the walls, are hot and cold baths. All poſſible care is taken that the diet of the ſick is adapted to their particular caſes.

## SCHOOL.

THIS Building deſigned by Mr. Stuart, the late ſurveyor, was erected near the Hoſpital, under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Newton, clerk of the works, and is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, excluſive of its Tuſcan colonade, intended for a play-place and ſhelter for the boys in bad weather, which is 180 feet long, and 20 feet broad.

In this building is a ſchool-room, 100 feet long, and 25 broad, capable of containing 200 boys; in the two ſtories above are dormitories of the ſame ſize, fitted up with hammocks for the boys to ſleep in. Adjoining are rooms for the guardian, nurſes, and other neceſſary attendants; and at a ſmall diſtance, a good houſe for the ſchool-maſter.

THE

## THE PRESENT
# ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS, PENSIONERS, &c. &c.

*A Maſter and Governor,*
*A Lieut. Governor,*
*Four Captains,*
*Eight Lieutenants,*
*A Treaſurer and Receiver-General,*
*A Secretary,*
*An Auditor,*
*Two Chaplains,*
*A Phyſician,*
*A Steward,*
*A Surgeon,*
*A Clerk of the Cheque,*
*A Surveyor,*
*A Clerk of the Works,*
*A Diſpenſer,*
*Three Matrons,*
*A Schoolmaſter,*
*An Organiſt,*
*A Butler,*
*And ſeveral Clerks and under Officers.*

The

The governor and treaſurer are appointed by Royal Patent.

The reſt of the officers by the board of admiralty, except the ſurveyor, the two receivers of the Hoſpital's eſtates in the north, and clerk of the works, who are appointed by the general court of commiſſioners; the ſchool-maſter and meſſenger by the board of directors, and all the clerks by their reſpective ſuperiors.

## Of PENSIONERS.

THE number of penſioners now maintained in the hoſpital are 2410. Every boatſwain is allowed 2s. 6d.—every mate 1s. 6d.—and every private man 1s. per week for pocket money.

They are alſo allowed, in the ſpace of two years, a blue ſuit of cloaths, a hat, three pair of blue yarn hoſe, three pair of ſhoes and four ſhirts. Their diet conſiſts of one loaf of bread of ſixteen ounces, and two quarts

quarts of beer every day,—one pound of mutton on ſunday and tueſday,—one pound of beef on monday, thurſday, and ſaturday,—peaſe ſoup, cheeſe, and butter, on wedneſday and friday.

Perſons deſirous of being admitted penſioners, apply at the admiralty-office, at leaſt ten days before the day of examination, (the days at preſent appointed for that purpoſe are the firſt thurſdays in January, April, July, and October) where they receive letters directed to the proper officer at the navy-office, for certificates of their time of ſervice in the navy, which certificates are ſent to the admiralty before the day of examination; when the candidates are ſeen by the board, (the ſurgeon of the hoſpital attending) and thoſe who are found to be proper objects are minuted to be ſent to the hoſpital, and are ſent accordingly as vacancies happen.

## Of OUT-PENSIONERS,

THERE are at this time 3000 and upwards, who receive 7*l.* per ann. and are appointed in the ſame manner as the others above mentioned. After their appointment they are required to take their warrants to the treaſurer's office, in the hoſpital, where a ticket is delivered to them, by which they are empowered to receive their penſion, by quarterly payments, either at that place, or, if they live at a great diſtance, from collectors of the cuſtoms or exciſe, in conſequence of certificates, ſigned and tranſmitted by the treaſurer, and atteſted by the ſteward, or clerk of the checque.

## Of NURSES,

THERE are 149, who muſt be all widows of ſeamen, and under the age of forty-five years at the time of admiſſion. They are required to take out certificates of their huſbands ſervice in the navy, in the

ſame

ſame mode as the penſioners, and produce certificates of their age and marriage to the board of admiralty (on the day of examination) by whom they are appointed. Their allowances are as follows: Wages, each, 8l. a year. Thoſe who attend the ſick are paid 16l. 4s. Such as are employed to look after the helpleſs penſioners, 14l. 14s. and ſuch as are in the ſervice of the boys, 15l. per year. Proviſions and bedding the ſame as a penſioner; and a grey ſerge gown and petticoat yearly. When ſuperannuated they are allowed 20l. a year.

## Of BOYS.

THIS eſtabliſhment, (conſiſting of 170) which is intended for the maintenance and education of ſons of ſeamen, is ſolely under the management of the directors, who in rotation nominate the boys for admiſſion, prior to which it muſt be made to appear, by proper certificates, that they are

*ſons of ſeamen,*
*between eleven and thirteen years of age,*
*objects of charity,*
*of ſound body and mind, and able to read.*

They are educated in reading, writing, and navigation, and after three years reſidence at the hoſpital are bound out for ſeven years to the ſea-ſervice only, for the better improvement of their talents, and that they may become able ſeamen and good artiſts. They once a year bring ſpecimens of their performances before the directors, when three of them who produce the beſt drawings *after nature*, done by themſelves, are allowed the following premiums, according to their reſpective merit; viz.

*A Hadley's quadrant,* 1*ſt prize.*
*A caſe of mathematical inſtruments,* 2*d ditto.*
*Robertſon's treatiſe on navigation,* 3*d ditto.*

Their cloathing is a blue cloth jacket and breeches, and blue ſerge waiſtcoat—with leather breeches to wear on week days—check'd ſhirts and ſtocks—a ſmall round hat and blue yarn ſtockings. When bound out,

a boy

a boy is furniſhed with two ſuits of clothes ſimilar to thoſe he wore in the ſchool—a hat—two pair of ſhoes—a pair of grey worſted ſtockings and two pair of grey yarn ſtockings—three check'd ſhirts—three ſooſee handkerchiefs, and a worſted night cap—a flock bed and pillow—two blankets—a coverlet—and two check'd pillowbeers,—and ſuch religious and nautical books and inſtruments as are judged expedient.

Their diet conſiſts of fourteen ounces of bread—two ounces of cheeſe—and a quart of ſmall beer each day—with half a pound of mutton for dinner on ſunday, tueſday, and ſaturday—and the ſame quantity of beef on thurſday—rice milk on monday—plum-pudding on wedneſday—and peaſe ſoup on friday—with an ounce of butter on monday, wedneſday, and friday. Their meat is roaſted on ſunday—and on this and the other meat days, potatoes are allowed them.

*N. B. About 3,219 Boys have been admitted from the firſt eſtabliſhment to the preſent time.*

## *A List of the present Directors.*

Right Honble. SAMUEL Viscount HOOD,
WILLIAM LOCKER, Esq.
Rear-Admiral JOHN WILLETT PAYNE,
Right Honble. Lord AUCKLAND,
JOHN CLEVLAND, Esq.
GEORGE MARSH, Esq.
WILLIAM WELLS, Esq.
Revd. J. COOKE, M. A.
MARTIN FONNEREAU, Esq.
WILLIAM PALMER, Esq.
WILLIAM THORNTON ASTELL, Esq.
GEORGE ROGERS, Esq.
RICHARD HULSE, Esq.
Vice-Admiral CHRISTOPHER MASON,
ROBERT PRESTON, Esq.
JOHN YENN, Esq.
Sir WILLIAM BELLINGHAM, Bart.
JOHN HUNT, Esq.
F. J. HARTWELL, Esq.
J. RASHLEIGH, Esq.
CHARLES HOPE, Esq.
Dr. RT. ROBERTSON, M. D.
HARRY HARMOOD, Esq.
CHARLES LONG, Esq.

*N. B. By virtue of an act of parliament, the forfeited and unclaimed ſhares of Prize and Bounty Money are paid into the Hoſpital after three years, and are refunded to claimants by application to the Board of Directors for the ſame number of years afterwards.*

THE END.

*(PRICE ONE SHILLING.)*

Printed by E. BROOKS,
Battleſnap, London.

N. B. By virtue of an act of Parliament, the forfeited and unclaimed Shares of Prize and Bounty Money are paid into the Hospital after three years [illegible] claimed by application [illegible] Board of Directors for the same [illegible] afterwards.

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THE END.

(PRICE ONE SHILLING.)